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Front Page | Edit Page | Other Page 3

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Soviet's Cold War Strength Itemized

By FRANK SUTHERLAND

The Soviet Union's strength in its cold war race against the U.S. lies in its rate of industrial growth, its educational system, and its medical and hospital facilities, a leading authority on Russia said yesterday.

Dr. Samuel Hendel, professor of political science, College of the City of New York, spoke at a seminar for political science graduate students and faculty at the Vanderbilt Divinity School.

Hendel said he believes the Russians do not want war because they would lose whatever gains they had made in recent years and, besides, "they feel time is on their side."

HE SAID Russia's main sources of concern are U.S. undercover activities (such as the Central Intelligence Agency) and the growth of the "military and industrial complex," referring to the role of the military in the U.S. economy.

Hendel cited these four points as elements of U.S. strength in the cold war:

- The U.S. industrial strength still leads because the Russian output is "ragged—uneven." They build rockets to the moon but can't build a good color television set.
- Soviet agriculture is "incredibly bad."

"THE U.S.S.R. private holdings produce better than the collective (state controlled) area," he said.

- "The free enterprise system itself seems to be a source of strength, because of labor production and the standard of living," he continued.
- The idea of freedom and democracy is America's "trump card."

Hendel said the U.S. should set certain objectives to meet the Soviet challenge. These include prevention of widespread unemployment, attention to the public sector, the greatest possible use of the country's best talents, and a large foreign aid program to assist development.

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